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San

Dimas

Nurseries

ILLUSTRATED
AND DESCRIPTIVE
CATALOGUE...

OF THE



SAN
DIMAS
NURSERIES

R. M. TEAGUE

PROPRIETOR

SAN DIMAS
LOS ANGELES COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
U. S. A.

POMONA, CAL.

THE SATURDAY BEACON ELECTRIC PRINTERY

TO OUR FRIENDS AND PATRONS



IN presenting this catalogue, we feel that no introduction is necessary, so far as our former patrons are concerned. To our prospective customers, who are strangers to our methods of growing citrus nursery stock and disposing of same, we would say :

IF this catalogue does not interest you, kindly hand it to a friend who would appreciate it; or, if you wish more catalogues, we will gladly send them free to any address.

We have made a careful study of the best soils, best fertilizers, and the most improved methods of producing a high grade of citrus nursery stock. How far we have succeeded we leave it to our patrons to say.

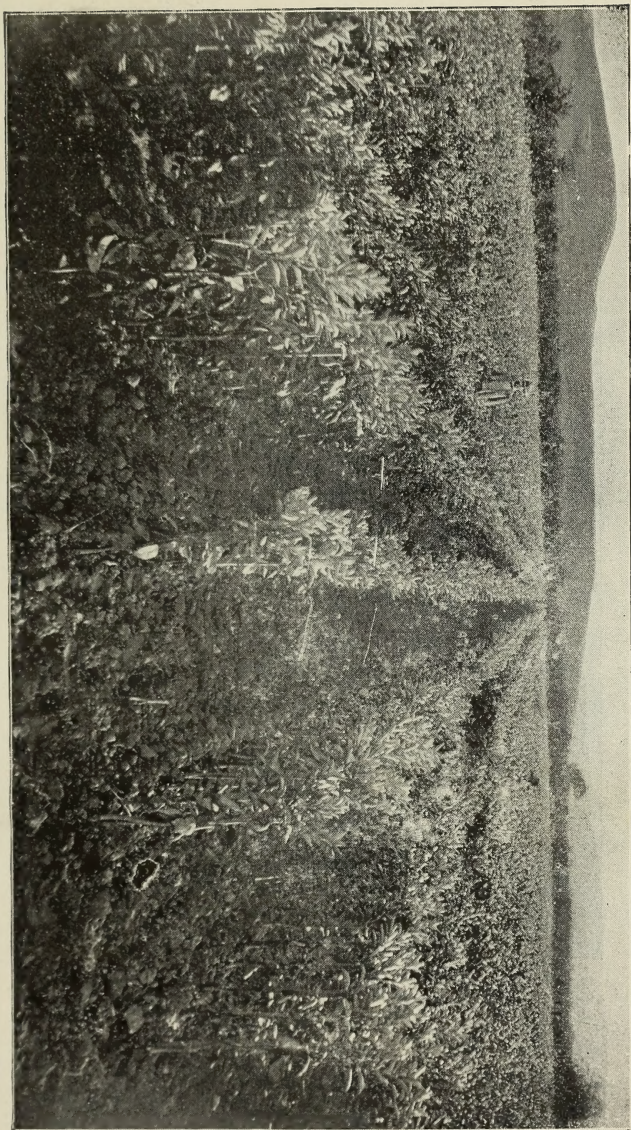
Certain it is, the class of trees we produce are good growers and good sellers. Where one order goes, others are sure to follow. The stock we send out is our best advertisement.

We assure you it shall always be our highest aim to furnish nothing but a first-class article, and at a reasonable price; and to treat all orders entrusted to us with such liberality, as to size and quality of stock furnished, as to merit a continuance of the same. By this means we expect to secure the good will of customers in the future as we have in the past, and thus retain their confidence and patronage.

Hoping to be favored the coming season with your business, which will be carefully attended to, we are

Yours sincerely,

R. M. TEAGUE.



Birdseye View of One Block of the Nurseries



WASHINGTON NAVEL
3 Years Old

SPECIAL NOTICES

—READ CAREFULLY BEFORE ORDERING

LOCATION. The land upon which our nursery is situated is conceded to be the best for growing citrus nursery stock, producing a very fine grade of trees, with a root system of great strength and vigor, rendering transplanting safe and easy.

QUALITY OF STOCK. All of our trees are grown to stakes, and are straight, thrifty, budded at the ground and well rooted. Good stock is the foundation of success. He who plants an orange or a lemon grove plants for generations; and in choosing stock will do well to get the best obtainable.

GUARANTEEING TREES. We guarantee all trees shipped from these nurseries to be as represented. We personally attend to the budding of all our stock, and use the utmost care to keep it pure and true to name.

PACKING. We pack all trees in the best possible manner, in bales or boxes, according to size of order and distance of shipment. Trees can be sent with safety to any part of the United States or foreign countries. We make no charge for packing. Sample trees furnished intending buyers.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES. Our transportation facilities are excellent.

SHIPPING INSTRUCTIONS. Please furnish explicit directions as to shipping and by what route. In the absence of any instructions we ship according to our best judgment, but in no case do we assume any responsibility for condition or safe delivery of trees after same have been properly packed and delivered to transportation companies.

PRICES AND ESTIMATES. Compare our prices with those of any responsible party, and send us a list of your wants, and we will cheerfully furnish estimates on all lists submitted. In applying for estimate, state variety, size and quantity wanted as nearly as possible.

PLANTING may be done from February to August in very warm and sheltered localities. Early planting is most favorable. Trees are planted balled or with base roots, according to the ideas of the buyer. The tree should be set very slightly deeper than it stood in the nursery. Holes should be plenty large enough to admit of the roots being spread out in their natural position. Do not let the earth fold them down in a mass around the tap root. Cut off all broken or bruised roots. Top soil is best for filling in. The soil should be worked in well around the roots and irrigated immediately. Distribution of trees to the holes in advance of actual setting is a pernicious practice, as the roots quickly become dry. Keep them covered with moist packing.

ORANGES

Washington Navel. The most valuable orange known. Tree of moderate growth with small thorns. Full, well rounded top; dark, glossy foliage. Blooms heavy and in California is one of the best and most regular bearers. Bears young, generally in the third year from planting and sometimes in second. Fruit large to very large; skin generally smooth and thick, of full orange color, and peculiarly marked at bloom end, where a small irregular secondary orange is formed, imbedded within, sometimes protruding from, the segments of the fruit. The orange is seedless, flesh crisp and sweet, and flavored with some bewitching secret of its own—no other taste to describe it by. Season early. Shipping qualities best. See photo pages 4, 7.

Thomson's Improved Navel. This orange was originated in 1890 by A. C. Thomson, of Duarte. It is of medium size, smooth and thin-skinned, of excellent flavor, very juicy and delicious. The trees bear heavy and the fruit matures at least four weeks earlier than the Washington. The fruit is in good demand and brings prices varying from \$1 to \$2 a box higher than that realized from any other variety. The trees of the Thomsons Navel sold for \$5 per tree the first year after the fruit was produced and exhibited, and the supply of *genuine Thomson's* trees has never yet been equal to the demand. This variety is yet in its infancy. They are being planted more each season, and in the course of time will exceed all others.—A. C. THOMSON.



WASHINGTON NAVEL
5 Years Old



VALENCIA LATE



ST. MICHAEL PAPER RIND



OONSHIU



KUMQUAT



CITRON



VILLA FRANKA LEMON



IMPROVED POMELO

Valencia Late. Tree of very fine and vigorous growth; light thorns. Early in bearing and prolific. Fruit of medium size, oval, solid, heavy. Light color. Skin rather thin and of strong texture. Flesh of deep and very rich color; grain fine, firm and crisp; abundant juice; excellent flavor, the quality that suits the hot months. Season latest, being prime after other varieties become stale, and maintaining fine quality through summer and autumn. Of best shipping quality and reaches the market when there are no other oranges to compete. See photo page 8.

St. Michael (Paper Rind). Tree vigorous and of excellent habit; light thorns; heavy bearer. Fruit small, round, very solid and heavy; skin thin, smooth and of very fine texture; color pale, almost lemon; membranes thin; grain fine; most abundant juice; sprightly, excellent flavor. A general favorite. Season middle. Shipping quality best. See photo page 9.

Mediterranean Sweet. Thornless, low, spreading tree; very productive. Fruit oval, medium to large; rich orange color; inclining to thick skin. Season middle to late. Shipping quality best.

Ruby Blood. Medium size, nearly round, skin thin but very tough, pulp melting rich, juicy. As the fruit ripens, it usually becomes streaked or mottled with blood red, often the entire pulp gets ruby red, showing through the peel in a reddish blush on the outside. One of the best blood oranges. The tree is vigorous, nearly thornless, and a regular bearer.

Malta Blood. Ripens just as the Navel is getting late: tree of slow but persistent, upright growth and disposed to bear in clusters on terminals, a heavy bearer, fruit oval, seedless, with peculiar refreshing acid flavor; pulp usually splashed with crimson streaks, sometimes almost solid crimson, though when grown in shade it is often but slightly colored.

China (Willow-leaved Mandarin). Small, flattened, deep yellow color, thin skin; skin and segments loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color, spicy and aromatic. Tree dwarf, bears young, prolific, vigorous; willow-like foliage, having few thorns.

Tangerine (Dancy's). Unlike most of its family this bears the broad leaf, much like the common orange. Later and finer than most Tangerines, deep reddish orange, skin free from flesh and segments cleaving free, as in other "kid-glove" oranges. Meets a special and limited demand—often at the very highest prices. The standard variety of its class.

Satsuma (Oonshiu, Kii Seedless). Medium, flattened; the color is not red, like the King and Tangerine, but a deeper yellow than the Mandarin; rind and segments part freely; flesh fine-grained, tender, juicy, sweet and delicious; entirely seedless. Tree thornless and bears young. Photo page 10.

Kumquat (or Kin=Kan). This unique and curious member of the citrus family, commonly called Kumquat in this country, is a native of Japan, where it is known as Kin-Kan, which means gold orange; Kumquat is Chinese for the same meaning. It bears in great profusion a small and very handsome, deep yellow fruit. There are two kinds, alike in tree and differing only in the size and shape of the fruit. The Marumi bears a round fruit, from three-quarters of an inch to an inch in diameter; the Nagami, an oblong fruit somewhat larger. The latter is the kind commonly seen in this country, is rather more desirable on account of the large size of its fruits, and is the one we offer. The whole fruit, rind and all, is eaten, and people become very fond of them. The sweet rind and agreeably acid pulp make a piquant combination relished by most palates. Preserved in sugar or crystallized, the Kumquat, wherever it is known, is deservedly popular. See photo page 11.

Citrus Medica Cedra (The Citron). This fruit produces the prepared citron of commerce. Photo p. 12.

LEMONS

Eureka. Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth, and prolific bearer. Fruit of the best quality; a general favorite

Villa Franca. A strong growing variety; thornless or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless. Sweet rind. Standard. Photo page 13.

Lisbon. Tree of largest growth. Size of fruit medium and upward. Sets well in among the limbs. Fruit oblong with prominent point; color bright; rind of medium thickness and of soft excellent texture, giving with the strong membranes high keeping and shipping qualities. Abundant juice; acid very strong and flavor fine. A standard variety.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

Marsh Seedless. Medium size (will pack 54 to 62 to box.) Thin rind, with about half the usual bitter. It is a true grape fruit and not a hybrid, with all the characteristics of the common varieties, with the exception of being almost absolutely seedless. Sometimes you will find a fruit containing three or four shells of seeds, but



IMPROVED POMELO



TRESCA BLOOD POMELO

as a rule they have none at all. With the absence of seeds, the amount of juice increases, the flavor improves, and the fruit retains its noted qualities, and the pulp or meat is dark and rich. In serving this fruit you are not required to remove from 80 to 90 seeds, as is necessary with our common grape fruit, but is ready for the table when cut in halves. The fruit is known to be a late keeper. The fact of its not having seed, that germinate when left late on trees or in storage, increases its keeping qualities to a great extent and is another fact greatly in its favor. A three-year-old bud will bear all the fruit that it should hold at that age

Imperial. Something similar to the Triumph. It is pronounced by experts to be the best variety yet tested.

Triumph. Medium; peel smooth, clear, thin and fine grained; less "rag" than in most Grape Fruits, and fewer seeds; very heavy; juicy and well flavored. There is no bitter in the juice, flesh or membranes surrounding the cells and dividing the segments, and very little in the white inner lining of the peel. Tree bears young and is very prolific. One of the best of the improved varieties.

Improved. An improved Florida Seedling of good merit. Tree thornless or about so, bears young. See photograph, pages 14, 17.

Tresca Blood. Rich rose-colored pulp. Tree good grower and heavy cropper. Medium-sized fruit. See photo p. 18.

NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE

					Square Method	Equilateral Triangle
Distance, 1 foot apart each way	43,560	50,300
" 2 "	"	"	"	"	10,890	12,575
" 3 "	"	"	"	"	4,840	5,889
" 4 "	"	"	"	"	2,722	3,143
" 5 "	"	"	"	"	1,742	2,011
" 6 "	"	"	"	"	1,210	1,347
" 7 "	"	"	"	"	888	1,025
" 8 "	"	"	"	"	680	785
" 9 "	"	"	"	"	537	620
" 10 "	"	"	"	"	435	502
" 12 "	"	"	"	"	302	348
" 14 "	"	"	"	"	222	256
" 15 "	"	"	"	"	193	222
" 16 "	"	"	"	"	170	191
" 18 "	"	"	"	"	134	154
" 20 "	"	"	"	"	109	125
" 25 "	"	"	"	"	69	79
" 30 "	"	"	"	"	48	55
" 35 "	"	"	"	"	35	40
" 40 "	"	"	"	"	27	31

Rule, Square Method.—Multiply the distance in feet between the rows by the distance the plants are apart in the rows, and the product will be the number of square feet for each plant or hill; which, divided into the number of feet in an acre (43,560), will give the number of plants to the acre

Rule, Equilateral Triangle Method.—Divide the number required to the acre "square method" by the decimal .866 The result will be the number of plants required to the acre by this method.

TESTIMONIAL

GLENWOOD, FLA., June 20, 1896.

R. M. TEAGUE, ESQ.,

San Dimas, Cal.

Dear Sir—The 200 orange trees you shipped me May 25, 1895, arrived here June 14 in fine condition and all are growing nicely.

Yours truly,

E. W. POMEROY.

